The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1871. NO. 8.

he Huntingdon Journal.

R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ice on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every ednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, der the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at .00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid in six months from date of subscription, and if not paid within the year.
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Travellers' Guide.

ENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD					EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER	PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS	STATIONS.	PHILA. EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
6	11 57	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	5 13	9 23
5	12 05	7 43	Mt. Union	.....	5 05	9 15
1	12 14	.....	Mapleton	.....	4 57	9 07
0	12 23	7 56	Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 00
5 5 20	12 37	8 08	HUNTINGDON	.....	4 33	8 45
4	12 58	.....	Petersburg	17 12	4 15	8 30
3	1 06	.....	Barree	4 06	8 23	
0	1 15	.....	Spruce Creek	4 00	8 17	
8	1 28	.....	Birmingham	10 46	3 46	8 06
2	1 37	8 55	Tyrone	.....	3 39	8 03
1	1 48	.....	Tipton	10 30	3 29	7 51
0	1 55	.....	Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 45
5	2 00	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 41
5 6 30	2 20	9 30	Altoona	10 00	3 00	7 25
t A. M.	P. M	A. M.		P. M.	P. M	A. M.

he Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M., arrives at Huntingdon at 1, 57 A. M.
he Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.
acific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 15 A. M., passes Huntingdon at
Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.
he Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 35 ., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

UNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 23d, 1870, Passenger ains will arrive and depart as follows:

TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
OOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.		ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
5 20	LE 9 00	Huntingdon	AR	8 40	AR 4 10
5 28	9 08	Long Siding		8 29	4 02
5 42	9 21	McConnellstown		8 13	3 46
5 49	9 30	Pleasant Grove		8 05	3 38
6 03	9 45	Marklesburg		7 50	3 23
6 18	10 00	Coffee Run		7 35	3 08
6 25	10 08	Rough and Ready		7 27	3 00
6 40	10 23	Cove		7 12	2 46
6 48	10 27	Fishers Summit		7 06	2 41
7 05	10 43	Saxton		6 50	2 25
7 10	10 50				2 06
	11 08	Riddlesburg			1 58
	11 16	Hopewell			1 38
	11 36	Pipers Run			1 18
	11 56	Tatesville			1 10
	12 08	Bloody Run			1 05
	AR 12 12	Mount Dallas			LE 1 00
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.			
7 10	LE 10 55	Saxton	AR	6 40	AR 2 00
7 25	11 10	Coalmont		6 25	2 05
7 30	11 15	Crawford		6 20	2 00
7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley	LE	6 10	LE 1 00
		Broad Top City			

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.
Nov. 22, 1870.

Professional Cards.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new uilding. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention ven to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlent of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business ecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton eer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, sq. [jan.4,'71.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of ister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice. Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's aw Office. [May12,'69.

D. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to l kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door ast of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. LOLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, ell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send or a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional services to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the ourt House. [jan.4,'71.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

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Miscellaneous.

1871. 1871.

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67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan.18,1871.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable weekly visitor to the intelligent families of Pennsylvania. It will be devoted to Independent Journalism, will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people and will assist every effort to advance the religious educational, moral and social condition of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American Labor, the promotor of American Manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the Journal will advocate its principles and defend its policies.

The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

The proceedings of the Legislature throughout the session will be reported fully and promptly, so that the readers of the Journal may know what is transpiring at the State Capital. The Weekly Journal, like the Daily, is a first-class newspaper, thoroughly sound in politics, education, temperance and religion. It is a good agricultural paper, a good educational paper, a good temperance paper, a good religious paper, a good family newspaper.

The Journal is published by the "Harrisburg Printing Association," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, and composed of gentlemen of ample means, whose sole purpose is to publish a first class newspaper for Pennsylvania. The best talent and the ablest writers have been employed to conduct the affairs, and contribute to the columns of The Journal.

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SUBSCRIPTION TO DAILY.

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STATE JOURNAL,
Harrisburg, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Tod township, adjoining lands of John Weist, W. E. M'Murtrie, heirs of Conrad Snare, dec'd., containing 275 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log house and barn, now in possession of ——— Fisher, formerly occupied by Thomas L. Hall, Susan Morningstar, et. al., part of which is cleared.

Also, Another tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of heirs of Jacob Russell, dec'd., Leonard Weaver, heirs of Wm. Stone, dec'd., et al., containing 580 acres more or less, and now in possession of Henry Clapper, Amos Myers, et. al., having thereon erected a dwelling house and other out buildings, including Rough and Ready Furnace, &c., part of said tract is cleared.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entrikin, with notice to all terre-tenants.

D. R. P. NEELY,
Sheriff.

Feb. 1, 1871.

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PRINTING

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"JOURNAL BUILDING."

The Muses' Bower.

To One in Heaven.

George D. Prentice—himself one of the most gifted of American bards—thought that no living poet could surpass the gracefulness and beauty of the following lines from the muse of Amelia. They are exceedingly beautiful!—

Pale star, that with thy soft sad light
Came out upon my bridal eve!
I have a song to sing to-night,
Before thou tak'st thy mournful leave.
Since then so softly time has stirred,
That months have almost seemed like hours,
And I am like a little bird
That's slept too long among the flowers,
And waking, sit with waveless wings,
Soft singing 'mid the shades of even;
But oh! with sadder heart I sang—
I sing of one who dwells in heaven.

The winds are soft, the clouds are few,
And tenderest thoughts my breat beguile,
As floating up through mist and dew,
The pale young moon comes out and smiles;
And to the green resounding shore
In silvery troops the ripples crowd,
Till all the ocean, dimpled o'er,
Lifts up his voice and laughs aloud;
And star on star, all soft and calm,
Floats up yon arch serenely blue;
And, lost to earth and steeped in balm,
My spirit floats in ether too.

Loved one! though lost to human sight,
I feel thy spirit lingering near,
As softly as I feel the light
That trembles through the atmosphere;
As in some temple's holy shades,
Though mute the hymn and hushed the prayer,
As solemn awe the soul pervades,
Which tells that worship has been there—
A breath of incense, left alone,
Where many a censer swung around,
Will thrill the wanderer, like a tone,
Who treads on consecrated ground.

I know thy soul, from worlds of bliss
That stoops awhile to dwell with me,
Hath caught the prayer I breathed in this,
That I at least may dwell with thee.
I hear a murmur from the seas,
That thrills me like thy spirit's sighs;
I hear a voice on every breeze,
That makes to mine its low replies—
A voice all low and sweet, like thine,
It gives an answer to my prayer,
And brings my soul from heaven a sign
That I shall know and meet thee there.

I'll know thee there by that sweet face,
'Round which a tender hallow plays,
Still touched with that expressive grace
That made thee lovely all thy days,
By that sweet smile that o'er it shed
A beauty like the light of even,
Whose soft expression never fled,
Even when his soul had fled to heaven.
I'll know thee there by that starry crown
That glitters in thy raven hair;
Oh! by these blessed signs alone
I'll know thee there—I'll know thee there.

For ah! thine eye, within whose sphere
The sweets of youth and beauty met,
That swam in love and softness here,
Must swim in love and softness yet.
For ah! its dark and liquid beams,
Though saddened by a thousand sighs,
Were holier than the light that streams
Down from the gates of Paradise—
Were bright and raidant like the morn,
Yet soft and dewy as the eve;
Too sad for eyes, where smiles are born,
Too young for ears that learn to grieve.

I wonder if this cold, sweet breeze
Hath touched thy lips and fann'd thy brow,
For all my spirit bears and sees
Recall thee to my memory now;
For every hour we breathe apart,
Will but increase, if that can be.
The love that fills my heart,
Already filled so full of thee,
Yet many a tear these eyes must weep,
And many a sin must be forgiven,
Ere these pale lids shall sink to sleep—
Ere thou and I shall meet in heaven.

The Story-Teller.

THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

"I'm so glad he's gone," said Mable Delmont with a long breath, as she came dancing into the room where her mother sat picking fat blue plums, with an eye to the preserve kettle, which Dorcus Nun, the hired help, was then hoisting on to the fire, in the kitchen at the end of the long passage.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mable," said Mrs. Delmont, reprovingly, "and you engaged to be his wife."

"Oh, that's all at an end," said Mable, standing close to the glass to refasten the blue ribbon bow at her throat, and half smiling at the dimpled little apple blossom of a face that the old fashioned mirror reflected.

"What do you mean, Mable?" asked Mrs. Belmont, stopping abruptly in her work.

"I mean I have broken the engagement!"

"Mable!"

"I have mamma, sure and certain!" asserted the little beauty, nodding her head until the blue violets she had twisted into her hair fell out in a little fragant shower.

"And for what reason?" gravely demanded her mother.

"Oh, I don't know, I believe I was getting tired of him He's so prosy, you know—so wearisomely sensible?"

"I understand," said her mother dryly. "Since Mr. Fernandez came to town you girls have all been bewitched over his foreign air and graces."

Mable blushed to vivid scarlet, but she tried to laugh unconcernedly.

"Well, mamma, he is delightful," she owned, and of course one likes a little style in one's gentleman attendant. He has written such an *exquisite* gem for my album; and Sarah Pray and Helen Dawson both say they never read such poetry as he writes."

Mrs. Delmont shook her sage, motherly head.

"My dear," she said warmly, "you had better not let this picnicing, waltzing and album writing go too far; remember you don't even know who this Fernandez is."

"Indeed, mamma, but I do!" cried Mable triumphantly. "He is the only son of St. George Fernandez, of the West Indies; who owns nobody knows how many slaves, and plantations, and silver mines; and, mamma, you won't be vexed now, will you? but he has sent me the loveliest little diamond cross in the world."

And the little coquette drew the sparkling ornament from her bosom.

"You must send it back at once," said Mrs. Delmont, resolutely.

"Oh, mamma, please let me keep it," pleaded Mable, almost crying. "It would be so rude to send it back, and it was only a philopena present after all, and I've nearly worked a pair of slippers to send to him by way of acknowledgment of his politeness. Oh, mamma, dear, darling mamma, don't compel me to return it."

Mrs. Delmont's maternal heart melted at the sight of the pretty little creature's distress.

"Well, then," she said, almost grudgingly, "it must be the last gift you accept from a stranger like this."

And Mable promised anything, except to summon back her dismissed lover Wylde Emerson.

"Child," you do not know what a treasure you are sending away from you. Wylde Emerson is worth a score of sweet-tongued foreigners."

"But mamma, he is so uncultivated, and he never wrote a line of poetry in his life," pouted Mabel.

"Poetry won't make the pot boil, Mabel."

"No, mamma, but silver mines and rosewood plantations will," Mabel answered gleefully, as she ran away up stairs to get the slippers. Nor did she deem it necessary to confess, this blue-eyed little flirt, that they were the very identical slippers she had commenced three months ago for Wylde Emerson, before the star of St. George Fernandez had dawned on the village horizon.

Mr. Fernandez was the lion in Eskdale society that winter. The marriageable girls raved about him; the widows plumed themselves for fresh conquests, and the gentlemen all pronounced him a "confounded humbug," a very sure sign of popularity in the feminine world. And Mabel, as the prettiest of all the pretty girls in Eskdale, dreamed of a wedding ring, hosts of black servitors, and rustic arbors, constructed under the spice trees of far-off isles in the west.

Meanwhile the slippers progressed with laudable rapidity.

"Of course, I must have them made up," Mabel said to Sarah Pray, as she displayed the gorgeous rose-buds of the embroidery, "and how on earth shall I get the right size?"

"Ask him what number he wears?" suggested Sarah.

"That would be an end to all secrecy," exclaimed Mabel. 'No, that would never do.'

"I'll tell you how you can manage it," cried Sarah, who being herself on the very brink of matrimony with a thriving young lawyer of Eskdale, had no twinges of jealousy on the subject, "I know Mrs Vernon, the landlady of the hotel—and we can wait till he goes out to-morrow morning, and then slip in at the back door, and she will let us go to his room and we can measure his slippers for ourselves."

"Would that be proper?" hesitated Mabel, a little dubiously.

"Of course it would; where would be the impropriety, I'd like to know," said Sarah authoritatively. "I'm as good as married, and I think I ought to be a judge in that case."

"To be sure," said Mabel. "But remember it is a great secret."

"Oh, of course," said Sarah, and the small conspiracy was settled.

Notwithstanding Miss Pray was so positive on the subject, Mable could not help feeling somewhat timid and remorseful, as Mrs. Vernon, the landlady admitted them to Mr. Fernandez's apartment about twelve the next day.

"Come along," said Sarah, giving her friend's wrist a pull; "there is no harm in it?"

"No harm in the world, Miss, I am sure," said Mrs. Vernon, courtesying and smoothing down her white apron.

And thus encouraged Mabel ventured to glance doubtfully around.

The room was very dirty, and smelt very strong of stale tobacco smoke, while a flat black bottle on the table labelled "Holland Gin," suggested anything rather than the refined accomplishments of a gentleman's study-table

"Why!" cried Sarah, "there's your album Mabel."

'Yes," said Mabel, slyly; "I asked him for another of his sweet poems, and he promised it to me to-night, so—it is half finished."

The open album lay on the desk, and close beside it was the pen, while the half-finished poem was still incomplete, and a volume of "Selections from English Poetry" lay beside it.

"How beautiful!" murmured Mabel, reading the musical verses.

"Yes," said Sarah Pray; "but how funny—here's the same thing exactly—in this book, with Lord Byron's name signed to it. Mabel, he has copied it out?"

"So he has," admitted Mabel indignantly; and here is the poetry he wrote for Alice Smythe—and the little thing about 'Twilight' that we admired so much in Helen Daleson's album. Oh, Sarah, how he has deceived us."

"And I suspect that isn't the worst of it," said Sarah, shrewdly. "Look here, Mabel."

She pointed toward a letter which lay open beyond—a dunning epistle from some unfortunate tradesman, ending with these words:

"I am tired waiting for the money, and I don't believe a word about your marrying rich down in Eskdale; and if the funds are not immediately forthcoming, I shall come down there myself, and let the people know that you are no wealthy West Indiaman, but mere Higginson Jones, with nothing to fall back upon but your own consummate stock of impudence. Your other creditors, too, are getting out of patience, and if some arrangement isn't made at once, I will not answer for the consequences."

Mabel looked at Sarah, and Sarah looked at Mabel—both bewildered and indignant.

"Well, upon my word, if he hasn't hoodwinked us all beautifully?" cried Sarah Pray. "And we never would have found out his hypocrisy if it hadn't been for your slippers, Mabel."

"Let us leave this place," said Mabel, who had grown pale and resolute. "I feel as if every breath I draw polluted my lungs."

She stopped at a jeweler's on her way home.

"What are you going in here for, Mabel?" questioned Sarah Pray.

But Mabel, instead of answering her, walked straight up to the counter, and threw down the little sparkling cross.

"Are these diamonds?" she asked of the man behind the counter.

He took out his magnifying glass, and examined them closely.

"Mere paste!" he said with a contemptuous smile. "Not worth carrying home!"

But Mabel took up the trinket again, notwithstanding.

"I shall send it back to him," she said, quietly. Oh, Sarah, what idiotic fools we have been—and I was all but engaged to him."

"A lucky escape for you," said Sarah, laughing. "What will Wylde Emerson say?"

"It would serve me right if he never spoke to me again," said Mabel dejectedly.

The next day the village of Eskdale was ringing with the news that Mr. St. George Fernandez had been arrested for debt by a gentleman from New York; and thus ended that hero's brief career.

While Mabel owned that she had been wrong so frankly, Wylde Emerson took courage to ask her to renew the broken engagement once more—and she is to be married just as soon as Wylde has furnished the gothic cottage on the hill to suit their mutual tastes.

And so the wayward little bark of her heart avoided the perils of a final shipwreck.

Reading for the Million.

Amusing Children.

As the cold weather is with us, and the little ones are obliged more and more to seek amusement in-doors, the mother looks around for ample scources of entertainment to keep the busy fingers employed, yet out of mischief. If she can have her family room in perfect order, with four or five children playing around and happy all the time, she is a very remarkable woman, and the secret of her management would be worth knowing. It seems to be necessary, in order to keep the tempers of the little ones unruffled, that chairs should stand upside down, toys be scattered hither and yonder, and offerings continually made to the Goddess of disorder or laid on the shrine of chaos. The smashing of cups, plates, window-panes, playthings, lamps and dolls heads is also essential to their perfect felicity. Allowance should be made for all these things just as is made for their growth when new clothes are cut out for them. One corner of the sitting room or kitchen should be given up to the children, where they may have liberty to do everything not absolutely sinful. A peck of clean sand in a tight box, with a funnel and tin cups, is capable of giving some children a great deal of pleasure. Hammer and tacks, with a bar of soap instead of wood, are also good things for boys. An ounce of parti-colored beads, doled out a few at a time, with needle and thread to string them, will amuse most little girls or boys for many hours. Slate and pencil, or paper and pencil, with a set of cheap drawing cards for models, are very fascinating to children four or five years old. A set of building blocks, costfrom one to three dollars, is an excellent investment for a bevy of juveniles.

Investment of some sort there must be, if peace and quiet are to be preserved, either of money in the purchase of toys, or of time in making them, or, greater than all, of patience and good temper in bearing the penalties that the parent must suffer who makes no adequate provision for keeping idle hands out of the mischief Satan will surely find for them to do. Dolls, tea setts, hobby horses, picture books—these are as indispensable in the nursery as are milk, cribs and flannels. There must also be a proportion of finger marks on the doors, thumps on little heads, scratches and bruises on little bodies, to keep up the perfect round of child life.

The mother may fancy that she will be happier when her boys and girls are grown from under her constant watchfulness; but the general testimony is that the period of playthings, of measles and whooping cough, of walking stick horses and tongs and poker ponies is happiest for the mother and often for the child. When her offspring are all about her, their noise may distract, their incessant wants weary the mother; but she does not weary over them as when, later in life, they go, she knows not where, and they do she knows not what. It is best, therefore, to enjoy the period of infancy and childhood as it passes, numbering only its joys and forgetting its annoyances, smoothing rugged paths for tender feet and helping young hearts to choose the good, and growing minds to seek and love true wisdom.

Never too Late.

How often do we see men around us who, having been discouraged by financial reverses, are broken in spirit, declare that it is no use to make any further efforts—that fortune is against them! How often do we meet with people addicted to bad habits who affirm that they are too old to break off, that after so many years of indulgence it would be impossible to give up this or that pleasure! How often do we encounter individuals who earnestly desire this or that accomplishment, but who urge that they are too far along in years to acquire! If they were only a little younger they would lay hold and master it. And yet all history affords illustrations of the old adage that "it is never too late to mend." It is never too late to make a beginning. Smiles tells us that Sir Henry Spelman did not begin the study of science until he was between fifty and sixty years of age. Franklin was fifty before he fully entered upon the study of natural philosophy. Dryden and Scott were not known as authors until each was in his fortieth year. Boccaccio was thirty-five when he commenced his literary career. Alfieri was forty-six when he began the study of Greek. Dr. Arnold learned German at an advanced age for the purpose of reading Neibuhr in the original, and in like manner, Jamess Watt, when about forty, while working at his trade as instrument maker in Glasgow, learned French, German and Italian, to enable him to peruse the valuable works on mechanical philosophy which existed in those languages Thomas Scott was fifty-six before he began to learn Hebrew. Robert Hall was once found lying upon the floor racked by pain, learning Italian in his old age to enable him to judge of the parallel drawn by Macauly between Milton and Dante. Handel was forty-eight before he published any of his great works. Indeed hundred of instances might be given of men who struck out in an entirely different path, successfully entered on new studies at a comparatively advanced time of life.

How Rain is Formed.

To understand the philosophy of this phenomenon, essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a few facts, derived from observation and a long train of experiments, must be remembered.—Were the atmosphere, at all times, of a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air, when it was fully saturated. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capability to retain humidity, is proportionably greater in cold than in warm air. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds.

The higher we ascend from the earth the colder we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains in the very hottest climates. Now, when, from evaporation, the air is highly saturated with vapor—though it be invisible—if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents descending from above, or, rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and, like a sponge filled with water and compressed, pours out the water which its diminished capacity cannot hold. How singular, yet how simple, an arrangement for watering the earth.

NECESSITY is the mother of invention.

Tit-Bits—Taken on the Fly.

Ohio boasts of a bank directress.

Girl clerks are getting common out West.

A Boston lady's pins, when she is fully dressed, number 300.

Miss Kellogg, when she sings now wears $28,000 worth of diamonds.

A bride twelve years of age is the proud boast of North Cornwall, Conn.

At a recent vote in Congress, one of the colored members voted for woman suffrage and one against.

The *Watchman and Reflector* thinks women physicians are pre-eminently needed at our female seminaries.

The Lafayette ladies are organizing a club for the suppression of late staying out among husbands.

Gettysburg, Ohio, can boast a good hotel kept by a lady. Its quietness, cozy fireplaces and good coffee are a rare treat.

A lady poet of Buffalo asserts that she has buried her love "on the stormy strand of the deep dark ocean of mad despair."

James Potts has been appointed representative delegate to the State Convention by the Republican Convention of Fulton county.

Mrs. Ingham, of Iowa, will live in history as the woman who delivered a Thanksgiving sermon while her husband proudly sat back of the pulpit holding the baby.

To talk of women neglecting babies for politics is trash. What man gets political eminence before forty? By that age a woman's babies are grown.

A woman in Terre Haute glues her husband's eyelids together when he gets drunk, and when he promises better things she soaks them in warm water and restores his vision.

The House Committee has reported a bill to repeal the Income Tax Law, "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere," and the prospect for it to pass is good, though any exultation now might be premature.

Another terrible accident is reported at New Orleans on Saturday on the Jackson Railroad, two sleeping cars of the northern-bound train having been thrown from the track and badly smashed. A large number of passengers are reported injured.

Maj. Eugene Cramar, of Chattanooga, has invented a rifle which entirely eclipses former inventions. No powder is used, but only a percussion cap, making no noise whatever, yet sending a ball with such a force that it will penetrate a two-inch plank.

Sister Stanislaus, a member of the Order of Carmelite nuns, died at her convent, Baltimore, on Friday, aged seventy years. She was one of the original members of the Order in Maryland, established nearly sixty years ago, and has been active and useful throughout her life.

Only one hundred and six Chinese arrived on the steamer America at San Francisco—a fact which bespeaks the continued diminution of Asiatic immigration. The number of deaths alone are now much in excess of the arrivals, and the departures by sea and land are even more numerous.

On the morning of the 7th inst. a terrible conflagration broke out in South Pittsburg, causing tremendous loss and rendering dozens of families homeless. The fire broke out about five o'clock, in a stable belonging to Mr. Richards, Sr., located on Chestnut alley, between Third and Fourth streets.

The Missouri State Senate has passed a concurrent resolution instructing Senators and Representatives to Congress to vote against further appropriations to the national capital at Washington, and also requesting them to urge a removal of the capital to some more central and convenient location.

One of the results of the German Arctic exploring expedition is the discovery of immense coal beds in the north of Greenland. Mountains exceeding Mont Blanc in height were discovered, and the botanical specimens found indicate that Greenland must have been covered at one time with a rich vegetation.

"Let there be no test but Republicanism—no leader but Grant," is the advice given by the New York *Standard* to the Republicans of that State. And very good advice it is; applicable here and in other States as well as in New York. Adopted and honestly followed by the party it will insure present harmony and future victory.

One of those terrible scenes of shipwreck and suffering occurred during the late storm on the New Jersey coast, near Egg Harbor. The British bark Kate Smith was driven ashore and beaten to pieces by the waves. Four person only were saved. The captain, five seamen, the steward and his wife and a New York pilot were lost.

The celebrated elephant Romeo, it will be remembered, killed his keeper about two years ago. In order to secure him at that time it was found necessary to throw him off of his feet. This was done with grate difficulty. The fall caused a severe bruise on the side of the animal which increased in size until it got as large as a man's head, and endangered the life of Romeo. A veterinary surgeon was then called in, and last week he succeeded in removing the tumor. The operation was performed at the winter quarters of Romeo, on Ridge avenue, above Jeffer

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, February 22, 1871.

REPUBLICANS. TO THE FRONT!

On the approaching 10th of March the Republican State Convention assembles, in Harrisburg, for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and for the further purpose of selecting a new State Central Committee. The selection of a Chairman by this Committee will be no small part of the duty to be performed. The canvass will, most likely, be a very spirited one.—The Democrats made heavy gains last fall, through the dissensions in the Republican ranks, and they will make every effort to maintain their ground. Therefore it will require work—thorough organization—and to accomplish this successfully, it will require a man, at the head of the State Central Committee, who is no novice in politics, but one who can plan his campaign and by his personal influence enforce its successful execution. If the party has no confidence in the ability of the Chairman of the Committee, defeat must overtake us, because in politics men are prone to lethargy any way, and when they have no confidence in their leaders, defeat follows as a matter of course.

It is also of great importance that the gentlemen who receive the nomination, for the offices of Auditor and Surveyor General, should be men of great personal popularity. No mere representatives of factions, but men who can command great personal influence. There will be very little outside of the mere personal popularity of the respective candidates upon which to conduct a canvass, and consequently the Convention should select its men with this important consideration prominently before them.

In selecting the respective members of the State Central Committee for the different counties, men should be selected without Democratic diction, who know the value of organization and know how to organize. It is the duty of the member for a county to see that the objects of the Central Committee are carried out, and to properly apply the means placed in his hands. If he is a drone or an unskilled novice as wise as Solomon, and more remarkable for conceit than any thing else, the probabilities are that the party will be all the worse for having any body to act in that capacity. We have every respect and admiration for the novice who can make up his mind to do, and who has decision of character enough to execute his resolutions, but we have only pity for him who sets up his own judgment against all experience. He invariably follows the counsel of a very foolish fellow to say the least. Experience and a willingness to work is what is wanted and especially in the county of Huntingdon. Give us, then, a man for our member of the State Central Committee who will not sit down in his office or counting room, or shop, fold his hands and —do nothing. We want a live man, one who knows how to work to advantage, and who will do it. Give us such a representative, and the same kind of a man for Chairman of the County Committee, and Huntingdon county will take her usual place in the Republican ranks.

The people of Huntingdon county, we mean that portion that has heretofore acted with the Republican party, are as good Republicans as they ever were, and they mean to stand by the party in the future, and the man who does not, they will place where he belongs, and he can expect to have no choice or lot with them.

RECRUITS FROM THE DEMOCRACY.

The Bedford *Inquirer* in its issue of the 17th instant, contains some very pertinent reflections upon the subject of "A Republican U. S. Senator," and while we in the main agree with the force of its logic, we beg leave to correct some of its facts. But lest we do injustice, we will copy the major portion of its article. It reads as follows:

"Pennsylvania will again elect a United States Senator next year, and aspirants after that desirable position are already coming forward. Among them we find prominent the names of Gov. Geary and John W. Forney. John W. Geary has made a good Governor, and John W. Forney is an able editor, but we don't want either of them for the Republican United States Senator for 1872. It is about time we take a new departure and elect a few original Republicans to office. It is well to give a fair share of the offices to those who came over to us during the dark days of the rebellion, but we doubt the propriety of giving them all. No doubt many of them came from patriotic motives, but there are also many who came in the day, when the dark hour had passed, and it was becoming evident to all that the Republican party would be the great party of the immediate future. Of these late comers nine out of every ten may be set down as having come for the loaves and fishes, and the fact that they are constantly pushing themselves forward for every empty place is only the stronger proof that they are time servers and demagogues, whose fealty to party is measured by the number of fat offices they can obtain. The number of times we have been betrayed by this class of persistent office seekers, from Andy Johnson down, the constancy with which they put themselves forward for every place of profit or honor, and the meek uncomplaining spirit with which the party accepts these tyros in Republicanism in preference to true and original Republicans is becoming so intolerable as to offend and disgust original Republicans, whose life service has been given to the party. To-day we have half, or more than half, our principal offices filled with these raw recruits, and they make it their business to appoint and keep in office their own kind against any and all original Republicans. Every one can satisfy himself of this who will take the trouble to look over the list of our public officers, both elected and appointed, for the past four or five years. We have now a recruit from Democracy for Governor, one of our United States Senators is of the same class, and perhaps half our Congressmen, besides an innumerable host in smaller places. In view of such facts, without hostility to the class mentioned, we demand that at least one of our United States Senators be an original Republican."

It strikes us that the *Inquirer* does great injustice to a numerous class of men who joined the Republican Party in the hour of peril and danger to the nation. Men who were willing to sacrifice their lives, their property, and their sacred honor for the maintainance of our government and the preservation of our liberties. Where would the Republican Party have been during the dark days of the Rebellion without the aid and countenance of these men? Had the Democratic Party cooperated, as a party, with the Rebels, it is very doubtful whether the Bedford *Inquirer* would be in existence to accuse these men. We admit that "time servers and demagogues, whose fealty to party is measured by the number of fat offices they can obtain," may have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded and joined us. For one of these, the *Inquirer* in this very issue, blushingly apologizes. There was a day, if we are not mistaken, when the *Inquirer* would have spurned even the thought of doing so, but it appears that even the *Inquirer* has become the apologist for acts of corruption and fraud, that have sent the blush of shame, and brought down the severest condemnation, of every honest Republican in the land.

But to return to the text. The *Inquirer* says we have now a recruit from the Democracy for Governor, and, therefore, does not want John W. Geary for U. S. Senator. Why? Not because he is now Governor, but because he is a recruit from the Democracy! How long does it take to domicile a Democrat in the Republican party? How long must he act, in good faith, with the Republican party to entitle him to all its rights and privileges? Or, does the *Inquirer* deny that any such estate can be acquired? If it does not, then what length of service is necessary to entitle him to any of the emoluments of the party to compensate him for his services? The services of men like Governor Geary, made the Republican party, and they were, in our estimation, entitled to immediate preferment. But does the *Inquirer* profess to to know when Gov. John W. Geary became a supporter of Republican principles? Now, if our recollection serves us right, Governor Geary was appointed Governor of Kansas, and assumed the duties of the office, in September, 1856, and from that day to the present, he has never hesitated to let people know where he stood upon the Slavery question, and the slavery question made the Republican party. Fifteen years' advocacy of a set of principles ought to entitle most any man to an upper seat in the synagogue. If we are not mistaken, the senior editor of the *Inquirer* only landed in the Republican party a few years later, when it swallowed up the American and old Line Whig parties. We protest against classifying Governor Geary with any of the newcomers into the Republican party, and though he may not have been called a Republican for years later, his acts in Kansas entitle him to the position of an original Republican. And outside of this, Governor Geary has made one of the best executive officers the State of Pennsylvania has ever had, and his sacrifices and his wounds and his labors during the war, entitle him to any position that the Republican party has within its gift.

☞ Judge Hall was sworn in and entered upon the duties of his appointment, as President Judge of the XVIth Judicial District, at Bedford, on the 13th inst. He tried several cases and then passed the Court over to Judge Rowe to try such cases as he (Hall) was retained in. Judge Hall's demeanor and his rapid dispatch of business won the commendation of everybody present. He is an able lawyer and possesses the judicial temperament to a remarkable degree, and we have no hesitation in saying that he will make a most expeditious, able and popular judge. The business of the county is very much behind, and if he has his way, it will be brought square up, in a very short space of time, and litigants will save thousands of dollars and lawyers will be enabled to get business off their hands that has been pending for five or six years.

FOR SALE.

The propietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa tf.

Death of Hon. John Covode.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McPherson, Clerk, communicated to the Senate information of the death of Hon. John Covode, late a member of the House of Representatives from the twenty-first congressional district of the State of Pennsylvania.

The resolutions of the House of Representatives were read.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, again, and for the third time during this short session, are we reminded that the robes of office will not ward away the shafts of death. Another of our colleagues has fallen, and we lay aside our labors for a few brief moments to pay a tribute to his memory.

Hon. John Covode, late Representative of the twenty-first congressional district of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg, on the 11th of January. He had left this city a few days previous, proceeded to his home, and with his wife went to Philadelphia, and made arrangements to place two of his younger children at school. Intending to resume his duties in the House, he started to return by way of Harrisburg. There, in his usual robust health, he retired to rest for a few hours before leaving for Washington. Attacked by acute pain in the region of the heart, he awoke, called his wife, and had medical aid summoned. Remedies were administered, but within an hour he died.

John Covode wast born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of March, 1808. His father was of Dutch and his mother of Quaker decent. An untarnished name was the only heritage they had to leave their son. His facilities for accquiring an education were very limited. His after life, however, demonstrated that his will would yield to no difficulties which perseverance could overcome, that obstacles in his path gave birth to the resolve that he would surmount them.

When quite young he left his home and traveled on foot to the State of New York, wishing to acquire a knowledge of some branch of manufacturing industry. He selected the fulling business, correctly calculating that one of the necessities of his native district could be supplied by the introduction of a fulling mill. He learned the trade, returned and established what was known for years as Covode's Woolen Factory. Although his factory was small, compared with the huge enterprises of the present day, it supplied the wants of the neighborhood.

* * * * * *

When these improvements by State and company enterprise were completed, he was among the first to originate schemes for utilizing them. He became a transporter on the canal, and, while the railroad was in progress, organized companies to develop the coal-fields in western Pennsylvania, which it made accessible. In all these he was a ruling and active spirit, and aided to a great extent by his prudent management they have prospered largely and rewarded his sagacity and labors with abundant success. His perseverance, foresight, self confidence, his hopefulness, and his honesty of purpose had all been exercised in behalf of his immediate neighborhood, county, and State, but it was not until he entered upon his political career that those qualities became so conspicuous as to attract the attention of the country Before his election to Congress in 1854 h had been a candidate for the State senate in the district composed of the counties of Westmoreland and Somerset. Defeated by small majority, the canvass demonstrated his hold upon the confidence of the people. His party was in the minority, but many opposed to him politically waived their adherence to public rule, casting their votes for him as the Whig candidate.

In 1854 Mr. Covode, was for the first time, a candidate for Congress in the then nineteeth congressional district of Pennsylvania, and was elected. He was re-elected in 1856, 1858, and 1860. In the legislation immediately preceding the attempted secession of the southern States he was a prominent and courageous actor in resisting the encroachments of conspirators against the Union and in exposing the schemes for the extension of slavery. In opposing the efforts to force the institution upon Kansas he battled with all his energy, and became conspicuous for his industry and labors as a chairman of a committee to investigate the influences by which this result was sought to be accomplished.

In the Thirty-Sixth Congress, that immediately preceding the election of Mr. Lincoln to Presidency, he contributed largely in preparing the public mind for a change in the policy upon which national Government had been ministered. When that change came and secession followed Mr. Covode stood unflinchingly by the flag of his country. He was not a man of soft words and persuasive speech. The time had come when it was to be decided by the arbitrament of the sword whether the Union should be preserved or be severed into fragments. He advocated the strengthening of the arm of the Government to meet the attack of its enemies. His patriotic exhortations, though not couched in the flowery language of the rhetorician, were such as carried conviction to the minds of the people and roused them to a sense of the impending dangers.

From the inauguration of the rebellion until the 4th day of March, 1863, when Mr. Covode voluntarily retired from Congress, after having served four successive terms, he was recognized as the enthusiastic defender of his country's weal and safety, serving during that time with vigor as a member of the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. But he gave even stronger proof of his loyal devotion than by his individual efforts as a member of Congress. He gave to his country three of his sons to do battle in the field, one of whom, Col. George Covode, was killed in battle near Richmond; another returned from the prison-house at Andersonville broken in health, and now remains a lingering evidence of the cruelty there inflicted upon the unfortunate Union prisoners; a third completed his term of enlistment and was honorably discharged.

At the close of the Thirty-Seventh Congress Mr. Covode retired temporarily from public life. Though in no official position, he did not remain an inactive spectator of the continued struggle of parties. In 1862 and in 1864 his district was carried by the Democrats. To effect a change in the representation he again became a candidate in 1866. His personal and political popularity, backed by his great energy, secured an election. In 1868 he was again chosen to represent his district in the House of Representatives, and in 1869 he conducted the political campaign as chairman of the Republican State central committee. Such is a brief sketch of the leading incidents of his business and public life, and they to a great extent indicate his character.

He was not a man of learning; he was a man of intellect. It was not cultivated intellect which often led men to be mere thinkers, whose thoughts end in dreams and are sometimes afterward caught up and made practical by the earnest workers of the world. His was that busy, practical brain which made him a man of action, a type of the untiring working men who are making their mark upon this active century, who study their fellow-men more than books and who are indispensable to the earnest thinkers of the age. Earnest thinkers and earnest workers need each other. Earnest thought is earnest work in one sense, but not in all senses. The earnest thought of the commander who plans a campaign or maps out a battle field may be earnest work for him; but it is not that kind of earnest work which carries forts and routs opposing armies. The men who do this kind of earnest work should live in history, as well as those who plan it and direct it to be done.

I saw recently a large painting of the battle of Gettysburg, ordered by the State of Pennsylvania. It represents the pinch of the fight, the repulse of Picket's charge. Its central figure is a private Union soldier—tall, muscular, with all the energy of determined action apparent in every feature and in every limb—with a musket clenched frantically in hands, and drawn to strike an assailant. He seems to be the real leader of all who are behind him. The commanding generals are in the dim distance. I thought, as I looked upon it, that the men of action are in our day coming to the front.

Such a man was John Covode. His speeches do not fill many columns of the *Globe*. His actions have influenced events which will employ the pens of many historians; and if the thoughts and the reasonings during our years of trial, of such men as Stevens and Fessenden among the dead, of others whom I may not in good taste here name among the living, shall afford food for the students who shall come after us, the deeds of John Covode, as they stand upon the same record, in the same years, will command the gratitude of the patriot's heart. In the word-painting of history his name will not be left out.

He was bold, energetic, self-reliant, and persevering. He investigated for himself, he decided for himself, and when he decided the next step was to act. Some friends were proposing to him to examine into the practicabillity of a railroad up the Platte, and wished to submit the opinion of an engineer. "Let us go and see for ourselves," said Mr. Covode, and he went, taking some of his friends with him. His own examination decided his course upon that question.

But although energetic and self-reliant, he was not repellant nor selfish. Warm as a partisan, he was genial and generous in social life and as a personal friend. I will not say of him that he had no enemies; for if I did it would imply, in my belief, that he had failed in some of life's duties. He had the nerve to do right as he saw the right; and the man who does that, either in private or public life, will have enemies.

He was the friend and trusted counselor of the poor and dependent. Having himself come up from the vale of poverty, he sympathized with the sorrows of those in want. He certainly had never read in the original Dido'a address to Æneas, and it may be could not have quoted Dryden's translation of her sentiment—

"I learn to pity woes so like my own,"

but he did what was better than scanning Latin or quoting English verse. When the needy came to him he did not exhaust his sympathy for the poor in sentiment for their class. He ministered to the needy man or woman before him asking aid.

I cannot refrain from expressing here the thoughts that were prompted by the scene at his funeral, which I attended upon the invitation of the committee appointed by the House. His residence was in a deep and narrow valley. As we neared it, Hendricks creek, named by the ancestors of Senator Hendricks, came in sight, winding its way along the foot of a high hill. Steep hills were on every side of us, and there seemed that there was no outlet for the struggling stream. But it finds its way after many winding, and passing through the tributaries of the Alleghany flows on to the Gulf, mingling its waters with that stream which, by its genial warmth, breaks up the frozen regions of the North. Was it this surrounding that impelled John Covode to action? Did he look out over the high hills which on every side shut him from the busy world beyond, and resolve that he, too, with his strong German common sense, keeping him ever on the plans of right, with his warm Quaker heart throbbing in unison with the aspirations of the oppressed for freedom and the equal rights of men, would go out and cast his influence into the great gulf-stream of enlightened and advancing public sentiment which was breaking up the polar sea of human bondage? This he had done, and he had lived to see liberty proclaimed "through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

But his race was run; and there he was dead, his sorrowing friends and stricken wife and children, his sympathizing neighbors, all shocked by the suddenness and severity of the affliction. The loss sustained by the bereaved family is one which no earthly hand can temper, no human sympathy can lessen. The loss sustained by the community in which he lived was attested by the presence of the people of all ranks and conditions of life to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory. High and low, rich and poor, were there. On foot, on horsedack, in the road wagon, in the carriage, in every way that men and women could travel, did the long funeral procession wend its way to the little village church-yard in the county of his birth, to lay him in his last resting-place by the side of his gallant son, and surrounded by the tablets which tell the "short and simple annals of the poor."

If a man's life has not impressed his fellow-men, his funeral will not. But his funeral may tell how his life has impressed them; and, standing there, no man can doubt the sincerity of the sorrow which his death had occasioned among those who knew best. A bad man could not be so mourned. Taken as he was, without warning, away from the busy scenes of life's activities, when looking forward to new and important enterprises, his death admonishes us who are engaged, as he was, in public cares and duties, of the uncertainty of life and of the value of our time, that we should—

"Part with it as with money, sparing pay
No moment but in purchase of its worth;
And what is worth, ask death-beds; they can tell."

Mr. President, I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of the late Hon. John Covode, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as a mark or respect for the memory of Mr. Covode, the members of the Senate will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

United States Laws.

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

JOINT RESOLUTION declaratory of the meaning of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, and not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits of the twenty-sixth section of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided*, That the owner of such merchandise shall, within thirty days from the passage of this resolution, make application therefor in writing to the collector of the port at which such merchandise arrived.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the said act is hereby further amended by inserting the word "herein," in the twenty-first section thereof, between the words "otherwise" and "provided," wherever the said words occur together in the said section, and this amendment shall take effect from and after January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Approved, January 30, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 7.]

A RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of War to sell Bergen Heights Arsenal.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and tenements belonging to the United States, situate in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, and known as Bergen Heights arsenal. The sale shall be made on the ground after thirty days' notice in the Newark Daily Advertiser and Newark Evening Courier, papers published in the city of Newark; in the Daily Times and Evening Journal, papers published in Jersey City, New Jersey; and in the New York Times and New York Tribune, papers published in the city of New York; and the proceeds arising from said sale shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized upon the said sale to make a good and sufficient conveyance of the said property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Approved, February 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 7.]

AN ACT for the relief of Pierpont Seymour, of East Bloomfield, New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized and required to hear and decide the application of Pierpont Seymour, of East Bloomfield, in the State of New York, for an extension of the letters-patent granted to him by the United States on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for an improvement in seed planters, or grain drills, and shall have power to extend said patent for the term of seven years, with the same effect that such extension might have been granted had the said Pierpont Seymour made application for such extension, and paid the fee required by law, within the time prescribed by law, upon the notice and under the regulations prescribed by law and the rules of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That no damages shall be collected of any person for an infringement of said patent between the time of the expiration of said patent and the time of the renewal of the same.

Approved, January 25, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 8.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalids and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two:

For army invalid pensions, and for furnishing artifical limbs or apparatus for resection, or commutation therefor, as provided by acts of April twenty-four, eighteen hundred; February twenty, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; August eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; April five, eighteen hundred and fifty-ssx; July fourteen and seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June six and July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeen, June thirty, July eight and July eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For revolutionary pensions, and pensions of widows, children, and mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of soldiers, as provided by acts of March eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; March three, eighteen hundred and forty-three; June seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-four; February twenty, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; February two, July twenty-one, and July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; July fourteen and seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and for compensation to the pension agents and expenses of the agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, nineteen million dollars.

For navy invalid pensions, including the compensation to pension agents, expenses of the several agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, or commutation therefor, as provided by acts of April twenty-three, eighteen hundred; February twenty, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; August eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; April five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; July fourteen and seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June six and July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeen, June thirty, July eight and July eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For navy pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of sailors and marines, as provided by acts of August eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriations for navy pensions be paid out of the navy pension fund.

Approved, January 30, 1871.

County Finances.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, from January 3d, 1870, to January 2d, 1871:

RECEIVED.

From M. M. Logan, Esq., late Treasurer:

Balance in his hands at last settlement, $788 90

County Tax from the several Collectors, as follows:

Henderson,	1862,	W H Fleener,	$ 1 89
Cromwell,	1865,	Caleb Kelly,	267 47
Union	"	Levi Smith,	101 65
Juniata	1866,	Levi Ridenour	71 00
Cass	1867,	Christian Miller	22 80
Hopewell	"	Jackson Enyeart	6 82
Lincoln	"	David Fouse	538 76
Morris	"	James Piper	136 39
Orbisonia	"	Robert Gehrett	92 58
Shirley	"	Isaac Smith	135 23
Union	"	Jackson White	24 12
Brady	1868,	R K Allison	191 70
Cass	"	Benjamin Fink	98
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	155 45
Carbon	"	William Ryan	575 00
Dublin	"	William Clymans	162 92
Hopewell	"	Solomon Lynn	150 00
Juniata	"	Wm Geissinger	24 40
Lincoln	"	H Richison	130 79
Morris	"	Nathaniel Lytle	43 91
Mapleton	"	M L Rex	29 40
Orbisonia	"	A Carothers	2 85
Penn	"	John Lee	454 60
Porter	"	Benjamin Isenberg	791 11
Shirley	"	R Colgate	168 27
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	168 88
Union	"	Andrew Smith	43 08
Walker	"	Moses Hamer	73 70
War'or'm'k	"	Geo W Owens	125 06
West	"	Henry Davis	811 01
Alexandria	1869,	William Christy	241 39
Barree	"	C T Greene	359 02
Brady	"	Adam Warfel	469 78
Broad Top	"	C K Horton	29 15
Carbon	"	Sheriff Neely	780 00
Cass	"	George Smith	512 09
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	46 46
Clay	"	Ephraim Kyler	495 43
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	1116 41
Coalmont	"	T W Eastep	30 07
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	328 45
Franklin	"	D L Wray	641 28
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	314 46
Hopewell	"	George Berkstresser	71 96
Huntingd'n	"	Alexander Carman	695 53
Jackson	"	Joseph Colabine	965 90
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	126 19
Lincoln	"	H Richison	181 91
Mapleton	"	Nathaniel Lytle	131 87
Morris	"	Tobias Foreman	1055 50
Mt. Union	"	E K Rodgers	338 00
Oneida	"	John C Davis	384 14
Orbisonia	"	W H Miller	99 94
Porter	"	R A Laird	1939 01
Penn	"	Wm B White	550 00
Shirley	"	Benjamin Davis	853 28
Shirleysb'g	"	Geo Less	158 73
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	167 25
Tod	"	Isaac Taylor	716 23
Tell	"	A G Briggs	340 67
Union	"	N Greenland	225 94
Walker	"	William Reed	800 76
War'or'm'k	"	Richard Wills	1095 67
West	"	Henry Shively	2100 70
Alexandria	1870,	Samuel Isenberg	210 64
Brady	"	Aquilla Long	320 00
Barree	"	Jonas Books	285 00
Carbon	"	S B Donaldson	420 36
Cass	"	Joseph Curfman	240 00
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	29 00
Clay	"	Charles Corbin	61 00
Cromwell	"	Joshua Booher	280 00
Coalmont	"	Thomas Estep	30 00
Franklin	"	Samuel Wigton	1225 35
Hopewell	"	John W Russell	240 24
Henderson	"	Jos Showalter	217 19
H'unt'ngd'n	"	A Carman	1889 01
Jackson	"	James Lee	600 00
Juniata	"	Peter Snyder	90 00
Lincoln	"	Henry Shultz	190 00
Mapleton	"	H H Swoope	40 00
Morris	"	James H Davis	271 00
Mt Union	"	L R Morgan	319 00
Orbisonia	"	Samuel Carothers	86 00
Porter	"	George Wallheater	285 00
Penn	"	David Harris	840 00
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	130 00
Springfield	"	John F Ramsey	90 86
Shirleysb'g	"	George Leas	76 55
Tod	"	Solomon Houck	181 78
Tell	"	Samuel W Waters	75 00
3 Springs	"	George Heater	47 00
Union	"	Thomas Irvin	294 00
Walker	"	Wm States	150 00
War'or'm'k	"	Elias Zeek	168 00 — 33925 72

State Tax received from the following named Collectors:

Cromwell	1865,	Caleb Kelly	125 54
Barree	1867,	John Logan	12 21
Cass	"	Christian Miller	9 35
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	1 92
Hopewell	"	J Enyeart	7 85
Lincoln	"	David Fouse	22 94
Morris	"	James Piper	30 52
Orbisonia	"	Robert Gehrett	5 22
Shirley	"	Isaac Smith	47 29
Union	"	Jackson White	12 07
Brady	1868,	R K Allison	4 61
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	15 96
Cass	"	Wm Ryan	5 00
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	1 68
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	5 68
Lincoln	"	H Richison	2 75
Morris	"	Nathaniel Lytle	20 08
Mapleton	"	M L Rex	1 06
Oneida	"	E Shoemaker	16 86
Orbisonia	"	A Carother	3 45
Penn	"	John Lee	37 76
Porter	"	Benjamin Isenberg	61 38
Shirley	"	R Colgate	19 00
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	5 00
Walker	"	Moses Hamer	9 07
Warriorsm'k	"	Geo W Owens	2 18
West	"	Henry Davis	33 60
Alexandria	1869,	Wm Christy	3 00
Barree	"	C T Greene	20 67
Brady	"	Adam Warfel	25 00
Broad Top	"	C K Horton	4 33
Carbon	"	Sheriff Neely	10 00
Cass	"	George Smith	12 00
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	4 77
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	51 81
Coalmont	"	T W Eastep	3 16
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	15 00
Franklin	"	D L Wray	40 68
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	13 00
Hopewell	"	George Berkstresser	7 86

County Finances.

Huntingdon	"	A Carman	59 08
Jackson	"	Joseph Colabine	10 00
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	4 00
Lincoln	"	C Shontz	2 00
Morris	"	T Foreman	34 96
Oneida	"	John C Davis	5 69
Orbisonia	"	W H Miller	2 08
Porter	"	R A Lairl	86 06
Shirley	"	Benj Davis	35 00
Shirleysburg	"	Geo Leas	6 05
Tod	"	Isaac Taylor	15 49
Tell	"	A G Briggs	13 36
Union	"	N Greenland	4 37
Walker	"	William Reed	9 34
Warriorsm'k	"	Richard Wills	24 04
West	"	Henry Shively	15 00
Alexandria	1870,	Samuel Isenberg	10 60
Brady	"	Aquilla Long	18 00
Barree	"	Jonas Books	20 00
Carbon	"	S B Donaldson	5 00
Cass	"	Joseph Curfman	12 00
Cromwell	"	Joshua Booker	20 00
Franklin	"	Samuel Wigton	44 00
Hopewell	"	J W Russell	10 00
Henderson	"	Jos Showalter	8 00
Huntingdon	"	A Carman	50 00
Juniata	"	Peter Snyder	5 00
Lincoln	"	Henry Shultz	10 00
Morris	"	J H Davis	12 00
Mt Union	"	L R Morgan	3 00
Oneida	"	J C Davis	7 00
Orbisonia	"	Samuel Carothers	5 00
Porter	"	Geo Wallheater	10 00
Penn	"	Daniel Harris	35 00
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	15 00
Springfield	"	John F Ramsey	7 00
Tod	"	Solomon Houck	9 00
Union	"	Thomas Irvin	10 00
West	"	Elias Zeek	10 00 1411 07
County tax on Unseated lands			744 66
State	"	" " "	5 25
School	"	" " "	439 30
Road	"	" " "	550 56
Bounty	"	" " "	485 54 2225 31

Redemption Money Received.

Miles Putt			23 46
James Entriken			29 23 52 69
Received for rent of Court Room			45 09
"	from John A Nash, in full		23 89
"	" B K Blair for stove		25 00
"	" J K McCahan, part Bond		300 00
"	" K A Lovell, fines & jury fee		37 00
"	" M M M'Neal, do		4 00
"	" M Casady, fine		1 00
"	" James Barnes, costs & fine		26 34
"	" Sheriff Neely		63 48
"	" Interest		3 09
"	" Sundry persons for coal		11 22 540 05
Borrowed from First National Bank for use of the County			4000 00
			$42,943 74

EXPENDED.

On Commonwealth Prosecutions, paid to Pros. Att'y, Prot'y, Sheriff, Witness, &c	$ 2610 04	
Constables for making returns and election fees	788 89	
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Crier, Tipstaves and Constables	4015 19	
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections	916 36	
Inquisition on dead bodies	87 21	
Assessors for making the Assessment and Registry Lists	882 00	
Premium on Fox scalps, Wild cats, &c	210 65	
Road and Bridge views	595 75	
" Damages, Geo M Park	100 00	
" " Mary J Hunt	28 00	
" " Jos McCahan	7 00	
" " Henry Taylor	45 00	
" " Andrew Park	36 60	811 75
Blank Books and Stationery for the Public offices and Court	465 88	
M M M'Neal, Esq., Fees as Prot'y, Clerk of Sessions, &c	273 15	
Refunding orders to sundry persons	198 48	

Road Tax on Unseated Lands to sundry Persons:

Lewis Stever, Cass township		67 05	
J B Weaver, Hopewell township		31 87	
R A Laird, Porter "		17 55	
John G White, Cass "		38 85	155 32

School Tax on Unseated Lands to sundry Persons:

Jesse Yocum, Brady township		16 89	
E Thompson, Juniata "		8 70	
R A Laird, Porter "		5 85	
A Elias, Tod "		25 00	56 44

Bounty Tax on Unseated Lands to

J Hall Musser, Jackson township		65 02	
R A Laird, Porter "		23 37	
E Thompson, Juniata "		12 00	
Abram Elias, Tod "		50 00	150 39

Commissioners.

Adam Fouse in full	64 00	
Samuel Cummins in full	272 00	
Simeon Wright on account	302 00	
George Jackson "	200 00	
A B Miller "	35 00	973 00
Commissioners' expenses in going to road views for damages, Bridges, &c		60 05
Commissioners' Clerk in full for 1869	75 00	
" " " " 1870	700 00	775 00
Auditors and Clerk for 1870		118 00
Wm Long, boarding Jurors in care of Crewet		98 00

Printing for the County.

J S Cornman	33 00	
T H Creamer	37 00	
Wm Lewis	103 25	
J A Nash	110 25	283 50

Jury Commissioners.

Huntingdon Journal.

sday Morning, February 22, 1871

ING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

IAN LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Mon- ig of each month, in Brown's building.
G STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 291, meets the ay evening of each month, in Brown's building.
LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday hird floor, Leister's building.
ION CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and ndays, third floor, Leister's building.
HOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every evening, third floor, Leister's building.
MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and day evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in se.
OUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each
DON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat- rning, in Smith's building.
DON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth f each month in Good Templar's Hall.
BSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, M. C. A. room.
DON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLAN- rvices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
—Washington street. Rev. O'Haleran. Ser- three Sundays in every month.
ical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. n Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. n Sabbath: 7 p. m.
st Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. n Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
nt Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
erian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Ser- abbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

ble—The weather.
nand—Tenant houses.
commences on the 22d.
hey come—New subscribers.
aching—Annual flitting time.
es are plenty in Berks county.
ay last was cold and blustry.
ntest thing out—Pound parties.
eautville thieves steal soft soap.
field has organized a Y. M. C. A.
eration—The Portage Iron Works.
e county is to have a colored juror.
Delaware river is to be stocked with

Orphans' fair, Pittsburgh, realized near- 00.
ave one of "Job's comforters" under on.
rous—The "devil's pickets" around doors.
l—The miners' strike in the anthracite gions.
g ladies had better be fast asleep than wake.
s are described as coupons attached to ds of matrimony.
fish every Tbursday at the establish- Africa & Black.
al of the roughs indulged in a first class on Saturday night.
er slim—The audience at Dr. Hamlin's on Thursday night.
on, the walkist, will give an exhibition stown on the 25th inst.
the JOURNAL to your friends; it is the per in the Juniata valley.
hotel at Port Matilda, Centre county, stroyed by fire the other day.
juveniles enjoyed themselves hugely, g on Academy hill, last week.
e and gone—Valentine day. We got e, and we can't say it was a beauty.
nderstand that twenty persons are to ersed, at Mill Creek, on Sabbath next.
R. Bruce Petrikin will please accept nks for continued favors from Harris-

woman who attends to her neighbors' ss makes her bed just before retiring at

ys that are dark and tricks that are -Trying to raise yourself by scandalizing

ble—Well-turned ankles, at the street gs, during the heavy blow on Friday on.
protracted meetings held in the M. E. h, for several weeks past, closed on sday.
les are rotting so fast in the eastern part State that farmers are feeding their cat- on them.
e an interesting series of meetings were n the German Reform Church in this last week.
e sensible chap has declared that the bird caught cold instead of a worm, and lieve him.
difference between fair ladies and ladies' is this—the former besieges men's hearts, tter their pockets.
ed their guess—The Millerites. The still stands, much to the advantage of ment newspaper patrons.
Presbyterian Church will be offered at sale on the 17th of March. Here is a pportunity for speculation.
ouple of young men, in this place, we stand, have taken an oath to abstain from e of intoxicating drinks for one year.
Globe appears to be very much worried ur "Pap." We assure it that the JOUR- not annoyed in the least by its "Dad."
rkmen are engaged in removing the old nce of H. G. Fisher, upon the site of he intends erecting a first-class house.
commissioners of Juniata county paid $1400 for public printing last year. The issioners of Huntingdon paid a little over

Harrisburg *Journal* says there are 294 s of bread made from one barrel of flour, , at eight cents, would yield $23.52 a l.
ellow in jail agreed to get married in or- get out, whereupon an editor remarked some folks had queer ideas of personal y.
you want a headache in the morning, in a room where a kerosene lamp is turn- wn. This receipe will not fail once in mes.
ere are over twenty different styles of g hats for the ladies out already; how there will be before the season is over, be hard to tell.
e most fearful struggle sympathetic per- are compelled to witness in this day, is to ice young men struggle with their mous- . The conflict is fearful.
successful religious revival has been in ress in the Methodist Church at Bedford. mber have professed religion, while quite mber are forward for prayer.
e JOURNAL job office is prepared to print bills in the best style at short notice, and asonable rates. Farmers and others hav- public sales should give us a call.
few evenings since we observed a young investing fifty cents in valentines who his washwoman that amount, and pleads rty as an excuse for not paying her.
v. J. W. Plannett immersed seven persons e females and two males—in the mill race, abbath last. An immense concourse of le witnessed the solemn and impressive mony.
ow fashions change. In our boyhood mothers stowed their rag-bags away in attic or other odd nooks; now young ladies sit them in the front of their dresses. An place for a rag-bag.
he *Democrat & Register*, Mifflintown, came s last week enlarged and beautified. It is size of the JOURNAL, and almost equals it eautiful typography. We wish the propri- s success in every thing save their politics.

WATER WORKS.—These columns have contained very little in regard to the all-important subject of a competent supply of water for the town of Huntingdon. There appeared to be a wholesome agitation outside of the press that indicated that the subject was fully ripe and that the proper authorities would take the necessary steps to accomplish the much desired and greatly needed end. But there is a time in all projects of this kind when a good and well directed word may give a fresh impetus to its friends, and cause those who have done and said nothing heretofore, to lend a well supplied and vigorous hand. This is the object of this article.

Everybody admits the necessity for Water Works. But does everybody in the town and vicinity comprehend the absolute haste which is necessary? Because, if they do not, we assure them that haste is necessary. How much time will it require to erect Water Works, and put them in a condition to be of service in the case of emergency? Not less than nine months or a year. This is a long time, and it is exceedingly doubtful, whether eighteen or twenty months will not be necessary to put them in a condition that they could be of service in case of a large fire. Now, when we take into consideration the remarkable fact that very destructive fires have been experienced on the line of the railroad, both east and west of Huntingdon, and that Huntingdon has escaped while the one-third of Mifflin has been destroyed and Lewistown and Altoona very severely afflicted, it behooves us to make haste. The very next tap of the bell may sound the alarm of fire, and a single hour may destroy more property than would pay for competent Water Works two or three times over. The only reason that we can give for the escape of Huntingdon, up to this time, is the fact that Huntingdon is growing very rapidly, and there is abundant employment for all her mechanics and artisans. There is no better evidence that a town has ceased to grow than when it has frequent fires. While the great body of mechanics and artisans are strictly honest, and they will, no doubt, consider this a severe reflection upon them, yet if they will remember that one evil disposed person in a thousand, and this is a very small proportion, can destroy enough to keep all of them employed for months and years they will see the force of the logic. If you want to keep men out of mischief you must keep them employed. Huntingdon has gathered up a large population of working men and can you keep them employed? The moment these men are thrown out of employment some wretched one may find means to make employment for the whole number. We throw out these hints because such is the experience of the world. Let Huntingdon put herself in proper raiment.

Just here another important question arises, where is the water to come from? One says, "Well, from Stone-creek!" another says, "It can be taken from the river," and a third, from some one of the springs within three, four or five miles of the town. The first question to be disposed of, is, what kind of water do you want, hard or soft? Soft of course. A very serious objection to Huntingdon, at present, is, it is supplied with hard water from the numerous wells. A great many people absolutely refuse to live in a town where soft water cannot be had. Good house-wives know, only too well, the value of soft water, and if soft water can be had it should be procured even if it cost one-half more. In fact the question of cost should not be taken into consideration if it con be had at all. Now, then, you are the best judges as to where it can be had or whether it can be had or not. We plead our ignorance. but as a faithful guardian of the best interests of the community, we desire to set you to thinking and we hope you will not consume too much time in thinking either, but that you will commence acting without delay. We hope that you will have no difficulty in determining to secure soft water, and at a place high enough to run it into the fourth or fifth story of a house without having to force it into a reservoir. The high bluffs and mountains in the neighborhood of Huntingdon certainly ought to have some springs, if husbanded in artificial reservoirs, which would afford a sufficient supply and of the kind of water desired. Those acquainted with the topography of the country ought to be able to give the desired information.

As to the cost, we are unable to give anything but a mere guess, but we cannot see how they would cost over $50,000 or $75,000. And suppose they cost $100,000, bonds could be issued payable in ten, fifteen and twenty years that would be met without scarcely an effort. Go to work and place the town in a condition to enable the people to successfully resist the fire fiend when he comes, and every day's delay only brings us nearer to the day when we have to meet him.

HUNTINGDON AS A POINT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—*Mr. Editor:*—Among the iron men of Pennsylvania it is now conceded that the manufacture of iron with Anthracite coal, must be abandoned. The limited area of the Anthracite coal field; the constantly increasing demand for domestic purposes; the frequent stoppage of supply, in consequence of strikes among the miners; the constant fluctuation in price, often amounting to a dollar a ton, and lastly the fact that Bituminous coal is better suited for the manufacture of iron, than Anthracite, have caused the *thinking* men engaged in this business carefully to consider the question, where can iron be most profitably manufactured in Pennsylvania with Bituminous coal?

We answer most unhesitatingly, that *Huntingdon has advantages over any other point in the State*, for the following reasons:

1. We have an unlimited supply of iron ore, of the best quality, accessible by railroad and canal. It passes through our town daily to Johnstown and Danville, and if it pays to carry it such distances, it would pay to manufacture it here. The fossil ore, from the eastern slope of Tussey's Mountain can be brought by the Broad Top Railroad to Huntingdon for a sum not exceeding $2.90 per ton, and Hematatite ore for mixing can be brought from the same locality or from the southern end of the county, for the same price.

2. Huntingdon has the choice of the best Bituminous coal, at minimum rates. The Broad Top, Clearfield and Allegheny coals can all be delivered here at an average rate of $1.10 per ton. The almost entire freedom from sulphur, which characterizes some of these coals, renders them invaluable for making good iron, whilst the Coke they yield has no superior.

3. There is an abundance of Limestone of first quality, within three miles, immediately on Railroad and Canal.

4. Huntingdon lies in the heart of the region, which produces the best iron for wire, imitation Russian iron, boiler plate and without taking time to speak of her advantages such as the healthy location, the abundance of water, the cheapness of building materials, the quality of our clay for brick:

I wish to call the attention of capitalists to the fact that some of the wealthy iron and Anthracite coal men have lately made large purchases of coal and mineral lands in this county, and one of our best informed iron manufacturers says that within a few years Huntingdon county will be the great iron producing region of the State.

We are pleased to learn that one of our former townsmen, Robert Hare Powell, Esq., now of Philadelphia, contemplates the erection of a furnace and rolling mill here or in this vicinity. With that far-sightedness which has always characterized his business operations, he was a pioneer in developing the Broad Top coal field, and after working it so successfully as to become the largest shipper of Bituminous coal in the State, he directed his attention to the iron ores of the county, and has secured a tract some twelve miles in extent, probably the most valuable mineral deposit in Pennsylvania. He is now preparing to make iron and it is the universal desire of his former townsmen that he should erect the works at this place.

We may again ask room in your valuable paper for some further remarks on this question so important to the citizens of our town and county.

PEARL DROP.—This is an excellent article for beautifying the complexion, as will be attested by those who have tried it. Manufactured and for sale by Mrs. L. A. Hamer. Druggists and Milliners supplied.

THE LOCAL EDITOR.—What an unfortunate fellow the local editor is, to be sure, and how much is expected of him. If a man buys a new horse or buggy, or if his cow can bawl, three times without winking, the "local" is expected to proclaim the fact with a great flourish. If he starts a two penny business, his first thought is to bribe the "local" with a five cent segar to write up a five dollar puff. Indeed, he thinks it is the mission of the "local" to make his fortune for him by "free blowing." He will take the "local" to one side and point out the superior qualities of a rat-terrier dog, and coolly ask him to "give the pup a hoist." He don't care anything about it, only Spriggins has a dog that he thinks is a buster, and some of 'em wanted his 'put in" just to take the conceit out of Spriggins. Oh, yes, "put it in" by all means. Everybody wants us to "put it in" that they are the "GREAT I AM," but nobody says: "Here local, put yourself inside this new suit of clothes, or throw yourself outside of this oyster stew, or stuff this watch in your pocket." Oh, no, of course not; that would cost something. The shoe is on the other foot, you see. The "local" is supposed to know everything about other people's business, and is expected to "show-up" all the actors in every family broil in town. If the vile tongue of scandal finds a victim, people wonder that he don't run about with his note book and gather up the vituperative bits of slander for the paper. If he steps into the billiard saloon he is requested to make a note of the astonishing fact that Bill Thompkins has just made a "run of 11 points." When the minstrel troupe arrives in town, the agent immediately rushes for the printing office and calling for the "local" he slips three or four tickets into his hand and whispers—"Draw us a big house!" "Put it in strong!" and patting him patronizingly on the shoulder the agent admits the inferiority of the troupe, but we are not to "let on." It is no sin for the "local" to lie. To please the lecturer, the "local" is forced to sit two mortal hours to hear him through an insipid discourse so that he can "write him up." And so it goes. All are anxious to appear favorably in print, but few are willing to pay for it. The "local's" time is worth nothing. He has nothing to do but to bother his brains in writing puffs for ambitious parsons. It don't cost him anything to live. He never eats, or drinks, or travels, and money is of no use to him. "Put it in!" "Put it in!"—*Gazette and Democrat.*

A MODEL CONDUCTOR.—"Dolph" Faro is the man! "Dolph"—every body calls him "Dolph"—has been running on the Broad Top Railroad for fourteen years. On the 29th of March, 1857, he entered into the employ of the Broad Top Company and from that date until the present, with the exception of three months, some years ago, he has daily vibrated between Huntingdon and the southern terminus of the Broad Top Railroad. Of that time some eight or ten years have been spent as Conductor. No wonder every body speaks to him and familiarly calls him "Dolph." His good natured face ought to be known by every man, woman and baby along the route, and some of the cattle ought even to know him and thank him for their existence. "Dolph" is kind and accommodating to every body and he minds his own business. Every body consequently respects him and loves him. There is no "fuss and feathers" about him. He goes about his vocation without any flourish of trumpets. We have ridden with him any number of times and we have never heard "Dolph" have an altercation with a passenger or any body else in our experience which is a customary thing on some other railroads. In fact it is expected, but with such conductors as "Dolph" there is no necessity for any thing of the kind. And one of the most interesting features of this notice, is, that in the fourteen years that he has run on Broad Top he has never seen or had a passenger hurt on the train on which he is employed. Broad Top is sometimes sneered at and called a shaky road, and people who travel it are expected to say their prayers before crossing each and every trestle, and have their lives insured to boot, but we are very much in doubt whether there is another road in the United States that can give a similar experience. "Dolph," Broad Top should make thee a present of a handsome little villa, on some of those elevated points along the line, where in thy old age, thou canst look down upon the road which, in thy better years, thou didst serve so well, and from whence thou canst pass from this earthly tabernacle to that House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

BLACK VALLEY BRANCH R. R.—Black Valley is a small valley apparently starting at the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river, about a mile above Bloody Run, lying between Tussey's Mountain on the West and Clear Ridge on the East, and extending to the Potomac river in Maryland a distance of twenty-five miles. It appears to be a continuation of Woodcock Valley somewhat contracted. In this little valley large deposits of iron ore have been found similar to those found in Woodcock Valley. James Morley, Esq., the Mining Engineer of the Cambria Iron Company, we are told, pronounces them of the best quality and to be almost inexhaustible in quantity. Heavy purchases have been made here by Messrs. Lowry, Eichelberger & Co., The Cambria Iron Company and some eastern and other parties. We are positively assured that a branch railroad, leaving the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad at the south end of the bridge across the river, a few rods above Mt. Dallas, then hugging the base of Tussey's Mountain to the mouth of the valley, will be built to enable those parties to get out their ores. This branch will be of great importance to the people of Bloody Run. Let the good work go bravely forward.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—The following bill, handed us by a friend, has been offered in the Senate, and we lay it before our readers that they may see what disposition is trying to be made of the county funds:

"AN ACT to authorize the commissioners of Huntingdon county to pay to the supervisors of Shirly and Tell townships one thousand dollars to make a certain road.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted the by Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the commissioners of the county of Huntingdon are hereby authorized and required, to appropriate the sum of one thousand dollars out of any moneys in the county treasury, for the purpose of aiding the townships of Shirly and Tell, in said county in making a road recently laid out, commencing at Thomas J. Morrison's in Shirley township and ending at the mill of Richard Silverthorn, in Tell township, and confirmed at the last August sessions of the court of quarter sessions of Huntingdon. *Provided*, that the said money shall be equally divided between the said townships and the county commissioners of said county shall pay the same to the supervisors thereof."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT—*A Man Falls a Distance of Forty Feet through a Hatchway.*—A young man named John Dossler, aged 17 years, an employe at the Huntingdon Furnace Mill, in Morris township, met with an accident, on Monday of last week, which resulted in his death a few hours afterwards. He was engaged in hoisting grain to the upper story of the building, and while in the act of drawing a bag from the opening in the floor, he feel and was precipitated to the basement, a distance of over forty feet. His skull was fractured, and after lingering a few hours death relieved him of his suffering. He was a sober, industrious young man, and his shocking death is deeply mourned by those who knew him.

Go to D. S. Africa's Variety Store and see the jewelry, watches, pen knives, etc. Oranges, lemons, figs and candies on hand. †

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 15, '71.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, were invited to act as JUDGES at a CONTEST between the Howe Sewing Machine, operated by Miss A. Atkinson, traveling Agent for the Howe, from Wilmington, Delaware, and the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, operated by J. James Davis, of Huntingdon, Pa., all parties were favored with the kindness extended by D. R. P. Neely and lady, to the use of their parlor for the TEST, after watching both parties closely for nearly three hours, and closely examining all the work, we must say that the work done by the Wheeler & Wilson was better, neater, closer, and the speed far surpassed, that of the Howe. The Wheeler & Wilson is renowned for its simplicity, Durability and light running.

Judges, M. C. M'CAULEY,
T. M. COLDER.

Witnesses, Mrs. L. M. NEELY, Mrs. LOUSIA LEWIS, CHAS. H. GLAZIER.

The judges appointed by the Howe operator refused to give a decision either way.

INSURED.—Wm. C. Curry, a prominent citizen of Erie, Pa., killed by the late accident on the Hudson River railroad, held a yearly accident policy of $10,000 in the Traveler's Insurance Co., of Hartford Connecticut, on which the bremium paid was only fifty dollars. The Traveler's lose by the same accident, $10,000 on W. H. Forbush, of Buffalo, N. Y. This sterling old company has over $1,600,000 of cash assets. It has always paid its just claims promptly, and its name is now a synonym of financial strenth wherever it has transacted business. The insuring public should be fully convinced that it is worth something to hold an accident policy in a strong company, able and cheerfully willing to pay all just demands. The expense of a yearly policy is but trifling. J. Hall Musser is agent for Huntingdon and vicinity.

THE Bedford papers are kind of jubilant over the fact that Huntingdon has no town clock or water works and Bedford has. Oh yes, you can put up your clever noses and sneer! But we happen to know something about your town clock and water works! The former was purchased by the County Commissions out of the taxes of the whole county, and the later—fah! Why your tiny little reservoirs, with their two or three tubs-full of water, don't hold enough to supply the Brewery of our good natured friend, Graffus Miller, in this place. Huntingdon county has a decent Poor House any how!

EDITOR HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—*Dear Sir:* I see an article in to day's *Monitor* concerning a contest between the "Howe" and "Wheeler & Wilson" Sewing Machines. It is a base, one-sided fabrication; a perversion of facts. Some *facts* will be given next week which will show that the Howe Machine outstrips the Wheeler & Wilson as far as the eagle outstrips the bat in lofty flight.

As well might the little stream boast that it was higher than its source, as the Wheeler & Wilson assert that it was better than the Howe, the source of Sewing Machines.

JAMES A. BROWN.

RUNAWAY.—A horse, driven by Mr. Geo. Port, of this place, ran away on Wednesday night near Spruce Creek, dumping out the occupants of the sleigh, Messrs. Port and Klin, without doing them any bodily injury. The accident happened where the pike crosses the railroad track, and the horse started at full speed down the railroad and was caught in the tunnel by the watchman. The horse was considerably injured about the head, supposed to have been done by coming in contact with the rough surface of the arch of the tunnel.

ANOTHER RELIC DEPARTING.—On Monday last the workmen commenced the operation of tearing down the time-honored building, formerly known as the "Snare property," in the "Diamond," now owned by H. G. Fisher, Esq., who intends to erect a first-class brick dwelling on the site. Thus one by one the venerable relics of the days of our fathers, in the shape of old log buildings, are passing away to make room for the advancement of the age, and the improvement afforded by energy, capital and labor.

MAGGIORE Baking Powder at Read's. Six Cakes Highly Scented Soap for 25cts at Read's. All the standard Patent Medicines at Read's. Everything in the drug line, cheap, at Read's. Choice Perfumery and Toilet Artcles at Read's. Full assortment of Cooking Extracts at Read's. Fine lot of Trusses and Braces at Read's. 2t.

FOR RENT.—A comfortable Two-Story Eight Room Brick House on Montgomery street now occupied by B. X. Blair. Apply to J. C Blair.

Also, a desirable room, 13x18 feet, corner with two windows, over the Post Office.

2t.] J. C. BLAIR.

SOMETHING NEW AT THE BAZAAR OF FASHION.—Mrs. L. A Hamer respectfully announces that she is now making a specialty of cleaning and coloring ladies' and gentlemen's Kid Gloves, and white and mixed Furs. Call at the corner of Bath and Mifflin streets, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.—Wanamaker & Brown have a "big mens' room" on which they keep a full assortment of garments of extra sizes, for men so big that they have usually had to have their clothes made to order.

NOTHING LIKE IT IN TOWN.—Choice table syrup and only 20 cents a quart, at Lewis' Red Front Grocery. Choice Groceries of all kinds, fresh, always on hand.

WHO is to blame if you don't get share of the bargains in New Spring Styles of Wall Paper and Window Shades at Brown's Carpet Store? Feb. 21,-2w

FISH! FISH!—Mackerel, Herring, White Fish, &c., wholesale and Retail, at Lewis' Red Front Grocery—CHEAP.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
Feb 20, 1871.

Extra family flour,	$7 00
Superfine flour,	5 50
Fancy brands,	8 00
Rye flour,	5 00
Corn Meal,	4 00
White wheat per bu.,	1 65
Red Wheat,	1 45
Corn,	80
Rye,	1 00
Oats,	58

HUNTINGDON MARKET.
Feb. 21, 1871.

White wheat flour,	$7 25
Red wheat flour,	7 00
White wheat per bu,	1 35
Red wheat,	1 25
Rye,	85
Corn,	70
Oats,	40
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

Marriages.

BEASTON—ALLEN.—On the 9th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, in Concord, by the Rev. S. A. Creveling, Mr. Samuel P. Beaston to Miss Jennie P. Allen, both of Perry county.

DONNELLY—CAMPBELL.—On the 16th inst., by Rev. S. A. Creveling, Mr. R. M. Donnelly to Miss Maggie J. Campbell.

Deaths.

HALLMAN.—On the 12th ult., in Saulsburg, WILLIAM F., son of George W., and Phœbe Hallman, aged 8 years, 9 months and 12 days.

Dear Willie sleeps beneath the ground,
Till waked by the last trumpet's sound,
His work is done beneath the sun,
His toils are o'er, his victory won.

And soon on Pisgah's top will stand,
And view by faith the promised land;
Then in the world where all is well,
We'll meet and never say farewell.

M. P. H.

New Advertisements.

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. P. Ramsey and Eliza S., his wife, of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment, dated February 7, 1871, have assigned all the estate real and personal of the said Wm. P. Ramsey, (except so much thereof as is by the laws of Pennsylvania, exempt from execution,) to John S. Nimmon and A. A. Skinner, of Franklin county, in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Wm. P. Ramsey. All persons therefore indebted to the said Wm. P. Ramsey will make payment to said Assignees, and those having claims will make known to the same without delay.

JOHN S. NIMMON,
A. A. SKINNER,
Fannelsburg, Franklin county, Pa.

Feb. 22,'71.-6t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Board of Trustees of the Huntingdon Presbyterian Congregation will offer at Public Sale, on *Friday, the 17th day of March, next,* at one o'clock, p. m., their present CHURCH BUILDING and two voluable lots on Hill street, fronting one hundred feet, and extending to Allegheny street, 200 feet.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

By order of the Board.

H. G. FISHER,
Secretary.

Huntingdon, Feb 22,'71ts.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[*Estate of James Piper, deceased.*]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Tell township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

Friday, the 24th day of March, 1871, at one o'clock, a tract of land, situate in said township, bounded by lands of Stittson Wilson, Alexander Scott, Alexander Rouse, Daniel Flot and others, containing about 217 acres, forty of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered with WHITE OAK, CHESTNUT and ROCK OAK and having thereon erected a LOG HOUSE and BARN. This land is near the Nossville and Shade Gap Tanneries, and has on it a large amount of bark and strap timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale at April Court, when the deed will be made, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchaser.

J. M. LUPFER,
Administrator of James Piper, deceased.

Shade Gap, Feb. 22,'71.ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on *Saturday, March* 11th, 1871, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain farm or tract of land, situate in Penn township, Huntingdon county, bounded as follows: north by the Raystown Branch, east by lands of Wharton & Hefright and lands of Jacob Grove, south by lands of Andrew Grove, west by lands of Adolphus Cunningham, containing One hundred and twenty acres more or less, about ninety acres of which is cleared and the balance wood land, having thereon a Two-story Stone Dwelling House, large bank barn, with wagonshed and cornerib attached, and other outbuildings.

Also, A tract of woodland, adjoining the farm above mentioned, bounded north and east by lands of Wharton & Hefright, on the south by lands of Andrew Grove and others, containing One hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Grove.

D. R. P. NEELY,
Sheriff.

Feb. 22, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

R. MILTON SPEER, E. S. McMurtrie and S. E. FLEMING.

NEW LAW FIRM.

S. E. Fleming has become a member of the Law Firm of Speer & McMurtrie, and the business will be hereafter done in the name of Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming.

Attorneys-at-law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Feb. 8-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Richard Briggs, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary on the estate of Richard Briggs, late of Warriorsmark twp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH MINGLE,
Executor.

Birmingham, Feb. 15, 1871.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of the ASSIGNED ESTATE of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle and adjust the second and final account of JAMES S. BIDDLE and MCCREA ASSIGNEES of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, and to make distribution of the balance, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 500 Locust St., in the City of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH A. CLAY,
Auditor.

Feb. 8-2t.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MARCHS.'

Having purchased the the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

W. H. WOODS, R. MILTON SPEER, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

EASTON BLAKE. M. MARION M'NEIL.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

BLAKE & M'NEIL,

(Successor to J. M. Cunningham & Son.)

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

Iron and Brass Castings,

made in a first-class Foundry. We have always on hand all kinds of Plow and Stove Castings, Wash Kettles, Cellar Windows, Grates, Coal-hole Castings for pavements, Window weights of all sizes and weights, Pipe joints, Sled and Sleigh Soles, Wagon-boxes, Machine Castings, for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish

HEATERS AND IRON FENCES

of the most improved styles, oven doors and frames, door sills, and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a large stock of patterns, and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than can be had in the country. Having a good drill, we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

Office in Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cold, Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $2 per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964. North 8th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.

Dec. 14-2m-*

USE THE RED HORSE POWDERS.

Horses cured of Glanders.—Aaron Snyder, U. S. Assistant Assessor, Mount Ætna, Pa. C. Bacon, Livery Stable, Sunbury. Horses cured of Founder.—Wolf & Wilhelm, Danville, Pa; A. Ellis, Merchant, Washingtouville, Pa.; A. Sloanaker, Jersey. Horses cured of Lung Fever.—Hess & Brother, Lewisburg, Pa. Horses cured of Colic.—Thomas Clingan, Union county, Pa. Hogs cured of Cholera.—H. Barr, H. & A. Cadwallader. Cows cured.—Dr. J. M'Cleery, H. M'Cormick, Milton, Pa. Chickens cured of Cholera and Gapes.—Dr. U. Q. Davis, Dr. D T. Kreps, C. W. Sticker, John & James Finney. Hundreds more could be cited whose Stock was saved by using the Red Horse Powder. Send for circulars of the wonderful cures performed. Prepared by Cyrus Brown, Druggist, Chemist and Horseman, Broadway, Milton, Pa.

Dec. 7, 1870.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, on Main streee three doors east of the "Washington House," where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and al. others who may desire anything in his line of trade

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.

Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

MONEY CANNOTBUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner*, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to pedlers, at any price. [june15,'70y

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
F

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm, and Household.

Don't Leave The Farm.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you,
Come near, I would whisper it low—
You are thinking of leaving the home-
stead—
Don't be in a hurry to go!
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins;
When once in vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia—
They're wealthy in gold without doubt;
But ah! there is gold on the farm, boys,
If you'll only shovel it out.
The mercantile trade is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low;
Better risk the old farm awhile longer—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great busy West has inducements,
And so has the busiest mart;
But wealth is not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start!
The bankers and brokers are wealthy;
They take in their thousands or so—
Ah! think of the frauds and deceptions—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest,
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You are as free as the air of the moun-
tains,
And monarchs of all you survey.
Better stay at home awhile longer,
Though profits come in rather slow;
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

Care for the Sheep.

Winter is at hand, and every owner of a flock of sheep should have his arrangements made for it. In most of the Northern States an exaggerated feeling of discouragement still pervades the growers of fine wool. Many of them wintered their flocks poorly last winter, on the ground that they could not afford to feed them well—and probably will do the same this winter. This, in our opinion is a cruel and suicidal policy. Less returns are thus obtained from a given amount of food. Thirty half starved sheep will produce less good merchantable wool than twenty properly kept ones; and will lose twice or three times as many by death; and will not raise half as many lambs. And what farmer possessing a spark of humanity is willing to see these poor, defenseless animals—animals which afford one of the greatest and most indispensable necessaries of human life—driven to eke out a scanty supply of hay or straw, by digging through the snow for, or cropping from the icy and storm swept fields, grass which has been rendered almost wholly innutritious by freezing—the sheep every day growing thinner and weaker—all of them tottering before March closes; many of the inlambed ewes incapable of rising with their burthen, and dying in parturition. A more painful spectacle of brute suffering than a flock in such condition, near the close of winter, cannot be witnessed.

And we believe that morality has a voice in this matter, as well as humanity. We believe that no man has a moral right to subject the useful domestic animals, provided to supply his wants, to the gratuitous and brutal cruelty of starving and torturing them to death by inches. It is purely gratuitous cruelty. Every one has a right to kill his domestic animals when necessary, and the mode should be prompt and instantaneous. Every flock master who has more sheep than he can keep properly, or sell, should kill the surplus when winter sets in, if he gets nothing for them but the pelts. Death comes to them as a friend, saving them and others from protracted suffering, and not increasing the aggregate mortality. The remainder escape suffering, and make better returns to the owner, than would the whole flock under the starving treatment.—*Rural New Yorker.*

How to Make the Boys Good Farmers.

Induce them to take an interest in the farm, in the implements, in the stock; tell them all your plans, your successes and failures; give them a history of your own life, and what you did and how you lived when a boy; but do not harp too much on the degenerate character of the young men of the present age; praise them when you can and encourage them to do still better. Let them dress up for the evening instead of sitting down in their dirty clothes in a dingy room. Provide plenty of light; thanks to kerosene, our country homes can be as brilliantly and as cheaply lighted as the gas-lit house in the city. Encourage the neighbors to drop in evenings. Talk agriculture rather than politics; speak more of the importance of large crops, of good stock, of liberal feelings, and of the advantages of making animals comfortable, rather than of the hard times, low prices and high wages. Above all, encourage the boys to read good agricultural books. Papers are all good enough, but an intelligent boy wants something more and better. Get him some good agricultural book to study. Read it with him and give him the benefit of your experience and criticism. When he has mastered this buy him another. In our own case, we owe our love for farming principally to the fact that our father talked to us of every thing that was doing on the farm; answering all our questions and encouraging, rather than refusing our childlike desire of helping him to plow, to chop, to let off water, and fire the brush heap.

Making Fruit Trees Bear.

Here is a great field of experimenting on the culture of fruit. I would like to hear from some more of our practical farmers on the subject.

L. L. Farechild's view agrees with mine. He thinks the flow of sap being hindered starts into full development the dormant fruit buds, thus making the tree bear the ensuing year.

I think in cutting around the limbs or the body of the tree would answer the purpose. It stops the flow of the sap, thus stops the growth of the tree, and the tree is sure to bear. I would say, stop the growth of a young tree to make it bear, and give an old tree plenty of manure to make it bear.

I picked apples this year that weighed 1½ pounds, and measured 15½ inches around, from trees which are thirty-three years old. These trees were loaded with fruit, two-thirds of which would measure from 9 to 12 inches around.

I esteem the agricultural columns of the *Gazette* more highly than I do the *American Agriculturist.*—J. Makemson, *in Cincinnati Gazette.*

Educational.

Below we give the names of those whose attendance for the school month ending February 13, entitles them to a place on this roll.

HIGH SCHOOL.

MALES.	FEMALES.
John Carmon,	Ella Africa,
Horace Dunn,	Sadie M'Coy,
Francis Fetterhoof,	Fannie Simpson,
Carey Shafer.	Ella Buchannan,
	Maggie Miller,
	Annie Shaver.

Total percentage of attendance for the month .84.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Carey Africa,	Susie Shoemaker,
Thomas Africa,	Jennie Rupert,
Charles Bricker,	Mary Strouse.
Irwin Hoffman,	
Willie Lowe,	
Ormond Shaver,	
John Shaffer,	
John Gray,	
William Bice.	

Percentage of attendance for the month, males .92, females .86, total .89. This is the highest percentage within two years in this school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Edward Bice,	Ida Ferat,
Howard Miller,	Mollie Nash,
Harry M'Cauley,	Minnie Carmon,
Stephen Madigan,	Lizzie Murray,
Stewart M'Cauley,	Grace Rohm,
Thomas Magness,	Maggie Strickler,
John Focht,	Laura M'Cabe,
John Mobus,	Mary Greenberg.
Willie Langdon,	
Charlie Kershaw,	
Marshal O'Donnell,	
John Decker.	

Percentage of attendance during month, males .86, females .80, total .83. Best in two years.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL NO. 1.

MALES.	FEMALES.
John Snyder,	Estella Africa,
John Smith,	Lizzie Shaver,
George Black,	Susie Moyer,
Cully Starr,	Jane Glenny,
Willie Focht,	Blanche Williams,
Harry Focht,	Laura Gipple,
Harry Leister,	Ellie Madigan,
Lewis Brown,	Nettie Bricker,
James Cellars,	Alice Williams,
Charles Armitage,	Louisa Schafer,
Charles Isenberg,	Linnie Bice,
Charles Barrick,	Laura Baker,
George Hatfield,	Kate Chamberlain,
Philip Madigan,	Estella Jacobs,
Frank Westbrook,	Clara Neal.
James Boate.	

Total percentage of attendance .97.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL NO. 2.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Elmer Africa,	Elizabeth Campbell,
Elmer Brown,	Ida Conrad,
Edward Cavender,	Ida Dunsworth,
Cyrus Howard,	Mary Geissinger,
Charles Feaster,	Juna Harry,
Abram Greenberg,	Harry Harry,
George Garlock,	Blanche Isenberg,
Harry Isenberg,	Ida Miller,
George Kough,	Mary Shaffer.
William Lamberson,	
Edward M'Cabe,	
James Moore,	
Lewis Powell,	
William Saylor,	
Harry Smith,	
John Smith.	

Total percentage .92.

PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 1.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Harry Barrick,	Susie Glenny,
John Colon,	Grace McCabe,
Gustie Conrad,	Minnie Richter,
Elmer Ettinger,	Ellie Starr,
Willie Fouse,	Nannie Strickler,
Harry Hoffman,	Mary Wise.
Arthur Moore,	
Harry Nash,	
Wille Nash,	
Henry Shaffer,	
Willie Yenter.	

Total precentage .81.

PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 2.

MALES.	FEMALES.
George Fletcher,	Mollie Rohm,
Eugene Reilly,	Mollie Snare,
Harry Rupert,	Alice Strickler,
Willie Shoemaker,	Maggie M'Cabe.
John Rohm,	
Albert Gettys,	
George Mobus,	
Philip Linn,	
Gilbert Wattson,	
Asa Starr,	
Willie Couch.	

Total percentage .86.

PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 3.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Alvin Greenburg,	Edith Nipple,
David Lamp,	Minie Greenberg.
Harrie Garlock,	
Elmer Clabaugh	
Robbie Glenny.	

Total precentage .82.

Beautiful Surroundings.

Man's nature is so marvelously constituted that he is reached and moved through the avenues of every sense. The spirit within him resembles a harp, the strings of which, as they are swept by every breeze, give out respondent tones. The music which strikes the ear summons answering feelings in the heart which is touched by the plaintiveness, or exalted by the cheerfulness of the strain. The beauty which meets the eye, whether it is spread abroad in the glory of some noble prospect or blooms in the beauty of the opening flower, touches a cord within which responds to the outer influence. Thus the external world with its sights and sounds, and even subtler influences, often unrecognized, is ever reaching toward and affecting men even when they are most unconscious of its influence.

The lesson of this is that all, so far as possible, should surround themselves with objects calculated to excite pleasurable emotions. The wealthy generally do so; the instincts of a cultivated nature make the demand which their resources are adequate to meet; but the poor too seldom give sufficient thought or care to this. Yet there are few so destitute that they may not, if they will, bring a portion of the brightness, and the beauty of God's rich world into the circle of their own immediate lives. A picture hung upon the wall—and better a single good one than a score of daubs—a singing bird, hanging in its cage and sending the thrills of song, born of its joyous life, through all the dwelling; a flowering plant or two, breathing their fragrance on the air while they win the eye by the beauty of their glowing petals—these are within the reach of all, and, humble as they seem, they bring the ministries of beauty to the heart.

Men grow into the likeness of that which they constantly look upon. Beauty or deformity, alike, daguerreotype their images upon the heart; and it is, perhaps, to the wretchedness of their material surroundings that much of the grossness and vice amongst the poorer classes may be traced. Even a shade tree before one's dwelling is of value, while a garden spot, however small, from which the meek-eyed flowers look up to him who tends them, is like an open page in a volume filled with lessons of purity and peace.

The Erie High School.

An Erie paper thus speaks of the closing exercises of the High School of that city:

"The closing exercises of the Central High School were very creditable to all the performers, complimentary to the teachers under whose careful and skilful tuition the proficiency has been attained, and interesting to the large and appreciative audience, who showed their care for the school by their presence. There were orations, essays, declamations and recitations, varied with instrumental music of the finest character, and choral singing. Of course no special references can be made where all did so excellently. A few short speeches closed the entertaining 'last day.'"

THE pupils of the Lebanon Female High School, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Sue Richardson, recently gave very interesting and creditable entertainments in the Court House. The proceeds were expended in the purchase of a fine melodeon for the school.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
FALL STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Clothing.

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be

MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,

at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office.

JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
DOORS,
SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO, SNUFF SEGARS.

JACKSON LAMBERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFFS,
POUCHES,

Segar Cases, Notions, and a general variety of articles usually found in first-class stores, two doors south of the "Bee Hive."

Country merchants supplied with all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest possible rates.

I respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.

Jan. 4, '71.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Fishers' Column.

FISHER & SONS.

WINTER! WINTER!

1871! 1871!

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

Full Stock and Prices Defying Competition.

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

CARPERTS,

NINETY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

Ranging in price from thirty-five cents upwards, and say, with confidence there is no stock superior to ours, in extent and variety, to be found in the interior of the State.

We have the exclusive sale of all goods manufactured by the Reading Mills and Adrian Carpet Mills of Kensington.

Also, selected patterns from looms of Shegog, Floyd, Doak, Boggs, McCracken, McAffee, and others.

In buying direct from manufacturers, and paying *cash*, we place our goods here at as low figures as any dealer in Philadelphia can buy them.

We can sell them *cheaper*, and will take pleasure in convincing all who may favor us with a call.

Our stock of Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths is very large, ranging from common to best double, imported, all widths, Coir Mattings, Plain White and Check Canton Mattings in different qualities. Also. Thirty patterns of

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW SHADES.

We have the exclusive sale of the famous HANOVER BUCK GLOVES, which we will furnish to merchants by the dozen 15 per cent. cheaper than they can buy in Philadelphia or New York.

We also RETAL them, and call the attention of FARMERS and TEAMSTERS to these justly celebrated gloves.

GROCERIES,

GROCERIES,

AT COST,

Good Coffee 20 cents per pound, Best 25 cents per pound; good Sugar 10 cents per pound, Best 12½.

Agents for the Chesapeak Phosphaos now generally admitted to be the best and purest ferilizer in the market. Farmers will do well to call and see recommendations.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

We continue to operate the Huntingdon Mills, sell Flour and Feed, and buy all kinds of Grain at best prices.

SUMAC.

We also buy and manufacture Sumac, for which we will, at all times, pay in *cash* the highest price the market will afford.

SALT.

We sell, at wholesale and retail, large quantities of New York Barrel Salt; also, Sack Salt, and have good stocks on hand at all times.

FISH.

A large stock of Mackerel, of all numbers, and all number of packages. Also, Herring in half barrels. We *Guarantee* the quality of all our fish.

If you want to save money call and see us, or at least hear our prices before making your purchases.

FISHER & SONS.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES.

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

—:o:—

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desiae to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites: when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommendee by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he referms to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggist and Dealears everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. *Price*—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

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Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, a length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions of visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

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